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1970

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10th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

SDRAVED

MARITI

(DECEMBER 20, 1900 - DECEMBER 20, 1970)

A BALANCE-SHEET OF VICTORY

December 1960. In face of the extermination policy persons by the Americans and the Saigon quisilines. South View Manie Series, scale segments came together in the Minnel Front for Liberation to weight, in Washington, the US criting circles, reviewing their global stategy, elected John Kannedy of president. The campast of the Third World and the checking of the actional liberation anyward and the Control of the Control of

In the minds of the men in Washington, Viet Nam was to save as seating ground for all political, economic, and military comis, all the testics subservately devised by the special departments of the Pentagon. Everything from the powerful US areand his beer apprimented in Viet Nam, what of the atomic weepon which cannot be used on such theatre of operations.

For a decade new, the Seath Vietnamese people, led by the NFI, here successfully stood up to this colossel war machine. As early an Seather 1952, Kannady had to witness the head-rapity of his ackness; and late in 1964, Nowawook wrote that the Viet New war head on once like a game helveen a color of a mouse, but replace a coefficialistic helveen or lies and a figure. These Washington committed if wait it rock units, a big part its land, air and sowed forces and reserved to the most objectionable means.

However, naither the South Vist Nam NFL and people on the whole, who had be unserience the most executatine, and early not the DNN which began and you ambot her had NN which began and you ambot has not excelled people were shoken. It was the US war machine, and consequently all washingtons labels intering, which was them and at gear. The Tet 1968 general offencies and aprisings compelled the formand to give up one of an all its offencial the formation of the start to be a series of the start to be an extended of for-reaching in the start of the

Johnson was farced to and usconditionally the bambgrdmarts of the DRVN, and Nison to proclem the partial withdrawed of US froaps. Theraph "Visitancesia: Visit is a seeing of proceedings to resolve this impossible equation. In our to with contract the proceedings of the proceedin

(Continued page 2)



NGUYEN HUU THO
Chairman of the South Viet Nam NFL and
the Advisory Council of the PRG of the RSVN



PREMICALS

HUYNH TAN PHAT President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN

TRISOMY 21

opening her meath, raising her hands, but not more complicated ones like halding out an object to her mother. Her Tenguage was very limited.

The culture of leucocytes showed important chromosomic changes and chiefly a case of trisomy 21.

Exeryon hows that the management constitute the ments constitute the ments of the m

Medical characteristics that we will be served as a revealed this terribia feet a part from immediate damage, the us-called defellents, dumped in ground quantity for meny years on South Viet Nem rural and hilly grees, provoke important chemosomic adversaless in the local product product products of the local products from civers and streams, eat vegetable products prisoned by these defellents."

Citalically, there have been many miserrieges, exposented enometics and frequent mentrositios. The discovery of chromesemic chicardious perfands gloomy prospects the future of many generalizes to a take. Generalizes to the montrosition of the montrosition of the montrosition of the control of the control

of toxic chemicals sprayed by the Americans, numbering by the millions, are condemned to the same fete as the survivors of the Hiroshime and Magasaki atomic tragety.

The chemical war which has his many mitten hectures of cropland and woodland in South Viet Ham appears in all its horror;

- it tries to sterve miftions of people by destroying all crops,

ing all crops,

— it makes all life
impossible: there are
whole areas where not
a single blade of grass can
graw, not a single bird's
chirping is heard, and
where aven insects connot
be found,

be found,

it causes the destruction of the vegetable cover
which brings about a terrible crosion, hence the
devastating fleeds and a
quick lateritization of the

sell,

- is peisons millions of
people and provokes miscarriages and generates
menstrous bables,

monstrous bebles,

- it own affects the
human genetic patrimeny.
This is an aggression not
only against the presentday life of the Vistnamese
people, but also against
their futere.

Are the American rulers who try this chemical weepen aware of all those effects 7 The ancient is but effirmative for it is precisely the American ecleanists whe have conducted experiments on pix with one of these "meeting meeting and the conducted in South Vier Nam."

(Continued page 10)



STILLION MANRE flag over Washington Square, New York (November 1969)

US CHEMICALS SPRAYED IN NORTH VIET NAM

On December 6, 1070, the US sent a group of planes to spray noxious chemical substances on a populated area in Bo Trach district. Ouang Binh province, causing many losses to the crops and cattle.

In a statement on Dec. 14, the spokesman for the DRVN Foreign Ministry sternly denounced this fresh

Nixon's Dec. 10 Statement a Provocation Against the Vietnamese People

Saus DRVN delegation spokesman

THE scokesman of the DRVN Government del-egation to the Paris rence on Dec. 11 said in a declaration that " the statement of Dec. 10, 1970 of Mr Nixon constituted a provocation against the DRVN and the entire Vietnamese people and the most impudent encroachment upon the sovereignty of the peoples and the norms of internationel law. "

Nixon wanted to make believe that the sole subject of the Paris Conference was to discuss the so-called "prison-ers-of-war" problem, while stubbornly keeping complete silence on the question of ending American aggression, the statement pointed out. An extensive propaganda campaign on the "prisonersof war" problem has been staged by the US administration to mask its criminal

long and broaden the war of aggression in Viet Nam and Indochina as a whele, and to cheat public opinion in the 11S and the world which has been feeling strongly spainst the US attacks against North Wlat Nam

As pointed out in the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government in their Appeal on Dec. 10. 1970, the DRVN is an inde pendent and sovereign country, a member of the sociallat camp. The territory, the air pace and the territorial waters of the DRVN are inviolable. The Vietnamese people are resolved to mete out well-deserved punish ment to any adventurous acts of the Nixon administration encroaching upon their sacred national rights, the statement

A Balance-Sheet...

(Continued from page 1)

Bombings and chemical warfare were stopped up, the war extended to Combodia and Intensified in Lane. It was febour lost

On its part, the HPL uncousingly expanded its influence and kept the initiative of operations, in urban centres, new sector forces joined in the nationwide popular effort. Beside the NFL. the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Pages Forces was not up. The Pravisional Revolutionary Government was formed. A mere figure speaks volume both of the magnitude of the exertions made and the momentousness of the successes achieved: In the free areas, nearly one million children do fo classes west of the time held underground. With its political and military gains, the MFL then the PRG, becames the expenses at the independence of the whole nation; with its social and cultural accomplishments recorded under the delaye of fire and hardware. the free zone portends the South Viet Nem of tomorrow,

The bulgaco-sheet in the last decade is as clear as devilable The belance-theel in the tast decade is as user at deprings. The people's war has delected the most formidable imperialise war machine of all times; the will far ladependence and freedom of a resolute people has held in check the best armed now. colonialism; and man with his courage and creative initiative has not the better of the most deadly machines; humanity has itimphod over betwertly, Ruins, mourning, sufferings and secrifices

Let blines try the most Beliaux atrecities and most treculent Let Mison my the most senses to their from North to South throats, the Victnamese people's withers from North to South throats, the Victnamese will remain waveling. They will give lit for fet. They will will cond so will their brothers-in-arms, the Cambodian and Lan people of the control of

of standy generalizes is at arrive many fragment of stands of stan

First Physicists' Symposium

THE First Physicists' Symposium of the DRVM, held in Henol, which we beckers of phastematically a strended by wardy cod attended by wardy cod chopsto of resurchers and chopsto to give lectures rers on physics throughout North Viet Nam.

Prof. Nguy Nhu Kontum. President of the Viet Nam Physicists' Association, delivered a report on the development of this branch in opment of this branch in Viet Nam during the past twenty years and its pros-pects.

The delegates heard III reports by scientists in such disciplines as: theoretical physics, physics of solids. physics, physics of solids, nuclear physics, spectroscopy, radio-physics, geophysics, ul-trasonics, and the teaching of physics. These reports includ-ed also papers by Vietnam-cse physicists living abroad. Prime Minister Pham Van

Dong honoured the meeting with an address. The symposium marked a new turning point of Vict-namese physical science.

Just like other scientific branches, physics in Viet
Nam came to light only after the August 1945 Revo-

During the nine years of the First Resistance War (1945-1954), Viet Nam's higher education was able to open courses of theoretical

Nevertheless, after the re-establishment of peace Viet Nam's physics was still faced with great difficulorganization and staff. Since 1959, because of the war, all relations of the Vietnamese scientific workers with the outside world have been cut off. Meanwhile, the second scientific revolution has been making giant strides

The great problem shead Vietnamese physical scientists is to catch up with the other countries within a few decades to come.

Many questions are raised this regard: How to science or applied science?
Sonsidering the present state of shortage, what branches priority should be given to?

At its Third National Congress held in September Party laid down for Vietnamese scientific and techni cal personnel in general and for physicists in particular the following fundamental

must be closely associated with production and serve the people's welfare and national defence.

- It should be developed by priority sectors along a steadfast line and achieve international standard in

- As an immediate task, attention should be paid to applied science, to combining modern technical know-how in the world with our own experience in order to directly

(Continued page 9).

The DRVN

· Responding to the appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and DRVN Government, on December 11, 1970 the Viet Nam Fatherland Front issued a statement calling on the entire people to unite as one man and resolutely carry out President Ho Chi Minh's last instructions in order to step up the resistance war against the US aggression till complete

Political parties and mass organizations such as the Viet Nam Socialist Party, the Viet Nam Democratic Party, the CC of the Ho Chi Minh Labouring Youth Union, the Viet Nam Youth Federation, the Vietnamese Students' Union, the Vietnamese

Women's Union, the Vietnamese Artists and Writers' Union, the Viet Nam Buddhists' Union, the National Catholic Relations Committee, also put out statements warmly responding to the in Brief out statements warmly responding to the their determination to continue the anti-US effort and socialist construction despite the threats and naked aggression of the Nivon administration.

> . On the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation (NFL), the Viet Nam Fatherland Front launched an appeal calling on the Vietnamese people and armed forces to keep up the struggle against US aggression.

> The appeal said that in the new situation, the task facing the Vietnamese people was to intensify production, be combat-ready, consolidate national defence. enlist the support of the world people's

(Continued page 9)

95th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (Dec. 17, 1970)

NIXON'S PLEAS DISMISSED BY MR XUAN THUY

Mr Xaan Thuy, head of the DRVN government delegation, resisted the justification and the properties of the Withanses people and the Withanses of the Witha

Mr Xuan Thuy, head of the DRVN govern- House master dreaming of a military victory

to his made you hard a formand and principal to the WIET NAM COURIER

Figure in Secretary and Mr. to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Natur

She D.R.V.N. SHORT HISTORY

OF A VILLAGE CONE 1965 TO DECEMBER 1969 Tears Old

LIFE AND MEN

ME Nguyen Thi Ngai, now you, told me of the "troublous times" of her life. At the age of 3, she was one of the refugees from the armed 2 clashes between the French aggresars and the "Co Den (Black Flag) insurgents. Although her back was bent from age, she was far from being dilapidated. Two years ago, she still found enough strength to loosen the soil for growing vegetables. Last year, she was still able {to



A veteran of the First Resistance War back in production

At the crèche in Tang My bamlet, I could see an old woman and some young girls working side by side as babysitters. Mme Lau, the grandma, said it was a hard job but she tool a hard job out she took pleasure in doing it. "Of my eight children," she said, "only two are still alive." These were born after the restoration of peace. The old ladies of this village consider it an honour to have many children to contribute much manpower to the Revo-lution. My talk with a 68-year-old mother, Mme Thu, confirmed this feeling was real. She had ten children and only seven survived—five sons and two daughters. All her five sons had been serving in the people's army, and one was killed in action.

I was most impressed by the changing condition of the womenfolk, brought about by the revolution. Dur-ing the First Resistance, many of the women had been write as guarillas, One of

VIET NAM COURIER

one time, I carried salt to the free zone to obtain money for the purchase of weapons. It was a tough and dangerous job. I had several close shaves. I still remember once the enemy troops found the underground trench where

the underground trends to the come, of my comrades and I were hiding. They set off a mine, and forfensately locaped unceathed.

"Early in 1067, I was appointed head of a production brigade which is now We hamlet, It was very difficult at Itarit. I had got through only primary education. The organization and division of work as well as the distribution of the income was rather complex, but well to the complex of the complex

"During the years of resistance to the US war of destruction, I was made political instructor of a militia platoen. I participated in shooting down US aircraft with rifle fire at the village. We were busy round-the-clock with the fighting, production and family chores. On many occasions, I had to have my occasions, I had to have my meals brought out. My hus-band was away. Grandad helped by looking after my children. Many times, when the air alert was sounded, I the air alert was sounded, I just only had time to take my little children to the shelter, then with my rille rashed towards the combat position. I scored good points in target practice. practice...

Mme Chien (the wife of Mme Chien (the wife of Vong, leased of the auditing committee of the co-op at Dia hamlet) was a former guerilla credited with distinguished corvioes during the anti-French Re-istance. She was awounded in both her arms and her legs in the October 3, 1953 battle, after the re-establishment of peace, the control of the con victory badge. She recalled at that time, she had felt very shy when asked by the village administration to report on her achievements.

" As I was an only child, people used to criticise my parents for letting me join the guerilla team, "she told me with a candid smile.

N this sustained revolution-ary effort, the men and women of Nam Hong have undergone all kinds of tests and become tempered. They advance at the same may of the women had been many of the women had been may of the women had been may be made as the revolution, and them, him Tay of Vo hamdet, was now a 3½-ver-old mother of foir. Her husband, and armyman, was still on the active list.

She told me her brief story:

"I was 16 in 1948. Lied a guerilla section and helped a guerilla section and helped of Nam Hoth. insultants army intelligence. At years of the Revolution, had

now retired after years of sections and offices. Doan Tuyet, the toth Party year-retary whom I met 5 years ago, had been transferred to another post. A resource were used to cut the unbillical to another post. A resource-ful and experienced cadre, he had assumed many respon-sibilities: guerilla fighter, head of a Party cell, village chief, member of the District Party Committee, member of the District Administration, head of the District Educa-tion Department, head of the District Health Department, head of the District Finance head of the District Finance Department, Secretary of the Village Party Committee and head of the District Worker-Peasant Complemen-tary Education School. Tuyet-was born in 1929. An orphan at the age of 12, he had to hire himself as nervant. He joined the Revolution at tuntil August 1956 and the strong of the Party Com-tantil August 1956 and the attend continuation cleares to finish his primary educa-tion. Hai Van. 34 the nowest The village health service

to imian his primary couca-tion. Hai Van, 32, the newest and 11th village Party secretary, took over this function 4 years ago when the war was at its fiercest. That was at its liercest.

That was the process of development of cadres of the older generation who had grown up through revolution-ary activity and work. Today young men and women, born under the new regime usually roceive training at vocational and other schools. They are the workers at the repair workshop, technical agents at the co-ops, young school teachers or assistant doctors and nurses at the village clinic, Nam Hong has also some of its children in various colleges or middle technical achools in the country: the number is 15 and 38 respectively.

BEFORE the August 1945
Revolution, not one
school could be found in achool could be found in this village, except for an old scholar with a few dis-ciples. The villagers were 95% liliterate. Only a few children of well-to-do families could afford to go to the district or province school. Two "Certificates of Franco-Viet "Certificates of Franco-Viet-namese Primary Education" were the pride of the whole canton. The certificates were framed and prominently

hung up.

To day, everybody knows
how to read and write, except for a few old sgers and
children under school-age.
The village now has 15 preschool classes accommodating
472 children, a primsry
school (21 classes) with 945
counts awd a unjur scopecounts awd a unjur scopecounts awd a unjur scopehung up. pupils, and a junior secondary school (8 classes) with 416 pupils, Hundreds of other young girls and boys from Nain Hong have enrolled in the district secondary school.

T is the same thing in the medical field. Before the medical field. Before the manual Revolution, there was not a single physician or a midwife at Nam Hong. Instead, the village had two female mediums, two fortune-

cords of new-born babies (the village museum still preserved the sickle which evered the umbilical cord of the baby of Mme Kien of the baby of Mme Kien of Dosi hamlet). Tetanus and bronchitti took a heavy toli of innocent children. During a cholera epidemic, hundreds of villagers died.

was organised only after the re-establishment of peace. The contingent of newly-trained health cadres had been growing little by little. At the end of 1954, a young villager was sent to a provincial crash course and returned after months to work as a nurse In 1955, one more nurse and two midand two midwives were train midwife were added to the list. It was until 1957 that the village health committee was officially set up alongside the establishment of a body of sanitarians in various hamlets; in 1958, there were a more nurses and one more midwife; in 1959 the village infirmary was built and 3 newly-trained nurses and an equal number of midwives joined the contingent of health workers. In 1960, the willage had two medical workers specialised in TB and trachoma. In the same year, a village nurse followed a 3-year course for assistant doctors. In 1961, a midwife received a similar training. Today, Nam Hong has four assistant doctors and lifteen nurses and midwives

went past the infirmary at night fall. In the elec-tric light, the white-blous-ed physician was attending to his patients. Suddenly, I thought of the altar of for-mer days with a sorcerer clad in his black tunic performing some mumbo-jumbe in the dim light of burning

My talk with the village elders gave me a deep insight into the past life. The people of Dong Do (the village's old name) lived in utter peverty and misery. They toiled and moiled all the year round but were not even sure of one meal a day. The terrible famine of 1945 carried off roa of the villagers. At that time, people even had to eat buffalo hide. All were in rage and tatters. These rags can still be seen at the vil-lage museum. The shabby vest on display there was worn by Mine Ngo Thi Phant, an old woman of Dia hamlet, from 1937 to 1953, The villagers lived in thatch-ed huts. Only a few rich men possessed brick houses. The landlords and despots The handlords and despices pioned handlords with the cilomialists in exploiting the peasants 'unthlossly: land rent loan interests, taxes, unpaid about, etc. Superstitude to the control of the control

came back. Among those who remained at the village, some sought escape from destitution and hamiliation by committing suicide. A dozen cases of self-murder Today, although the villagers are not yet in a posi-tion to cat to their heart's content, they are sure that chronic famine is a thing of the past. Although their chronic lamine is a thing of the past. Although their clothing is still far from beautiful, they have enough things to keep themselves warm. New brick houses have made their appearappearance sgain in various hamlets, their building being temporarily suspended during the war years. What com-mands attention is that

finally became indentured workers in rubber plapta-

tions and mines and never

(Continued base o)



Digging an irrigation ditch at Nam Hone

DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE Chronology (2nd Part)

FROM JUNE 1945 TO DECEMBER 1949

1945

n: tohnson-directly com mitted US troops to the fighting.

11: Thisu-Ky toppled the Phan Hay Quat Cabinet in Saigon.

16: NFI. attack on Bien Hoa

August 18: First NFL victory over US troops at Van Tuong: over 900 Gls put out of action.

October, Navamber - From Oct. 19 to Nov. 19: Pleime battle :over

Oct. 27: Onset on Nuoc Man airfield (Da Nang).

Nov. 12: Hau Hang battle: 2,000 GI casualties.

US first dry-season counter-offensiee. (November 1965 to March 1966) US and puppet forces attacked in 5 directions: northwest, southwest of Saigon, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, towards Baris, siming at breaking the backbone of NFL regu-lar units. Coupled with that military campaigs, Washington Isunched on Dec. 28 a "pease" offensive with a 14-point "peace" plan.

1944

Junuary: Resumption of US bombardments of the DRVN after a temporary suspension.

February 24: NFL success at Nha Do - Hong Trang. March 5: New battles at Bau

Battle-count of US first dry-season Hattle-count of U.S. prit says-saxon counter-offensive: 100,000 Gls and puppet troops knocked out, 1,300 planes and helicopters dentryed or damaged. No strategic target attained. Measive intervention of Us troops did not give the espected results.

Merch to: Sacking of pupper General Nguyen Chanh Thi, initiat ing a series of crises in the puppe

27: Demonstrations in over 100 American cities and in West Europe against Washington's war policy. April: Many NFL nitacks against US military installations in Saigon area, Pletku airfield /High Plateaux).

US bombings stepped up in both zones of Viet Nam.

39: the s,cooth US plane downed in North Viet Nam.

May 29: NFL carried the day at Pleijirang (High Plateaux). 2,000 workers demonstrated against the US in Saigon.

June 1: Hue students burnt

4: 4,000 American intellectuals de-manded cessation of US aggression

in Viet Nam.

FIGHTING SOUTH VIET NAM'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

573 delegations were sent abroadincluding delegations of the South Viet Nam NFL (now the PRG) and of its affiliated ovennications, visiting other countries and at-tending international conferences.

The Republic of South Vietnam entertaining diplomatic rela tions with 25 countries: the Soviet Union, the PR of China, Cuba, the DPR of Korea, the GDR, Csechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Monvolia. Alveria. the UAR. Cambodia. Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Maurita-nia, the DPR of Yemen, Irac, Mali,

Congo (B), Caylon, Yugoslavia. -A obscial representation of the Republic of South Viet Nam has been functioning in the DRVN.

15 major parties and fronts which are not in power and to international and national organizations have recognized the South Viet Nam NFL formerly South Viet Nam N. C. genusue and the PRG today, as the genusue of the and legal representative of South Viet nam people.

Membership of international reganizations central committees: — The World Council of Peace

-The World Federation of -The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) -The World Federation of Damocratic Youth (WFDY) -The International Union of Students (IUS)

The International Association of Journalists (IAJ)

— The Aire-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO)

— The Aire-Asian Latin American

ican Peoples' Solidarity Orga

mization ... The Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) - The International Teachers'

Participation in 31 important international conferences includ-The Third Congress of WFTU

in Moscor (Nov. 5, 1961)

- The Congress of the Interna-tional Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) in Hudapost

(March 31, 1964)

The International Scientific Symposium in Peking (Aug. 26, 1064)

Congress of WCP in Helsinki (July 1965)
- The Congress of Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidar-ity Organization in Cuba (Octo-

ber 1903)

- The 5th Congress of the WIDE in Finland (June 1969)

- The Conference of IADL in

Belgium (February 1969)

- The Conference of WFDY in

The Conference of WFDY in support of the Indochiness peoples in France (July 1970):

The Summit Conference of Non-alligued Countries in Lusaha (September 1970):

Alony countries and a set of countries of tellerity with the Sauth Set of the Countries of tellerity with Sauth Set of the Sauth Set

committees of solidarity with the South Vietnamese people.

One of the distance people.

Oper twenty commissions of investigation and denunciation of the US imperialists' and quislings' crime in South Viet Nam.

29: US bombings of Hami and Haiphong periphery.
30: 43 US armoured vehicles wiped out at Cam Lo. july 17: President Ho Chi Minh alled on the entire people to resist

US aggression. August 5 : Nixon visited Saigon

September 3 : An Khe airfield

ss: Phoney elections to the Sai-October 1: NFL delegation set

26: Johnson visited South Vist

28: De Gaulle on a visit to Phaom Penh said the Americans would never subjugate the Vietnamese. November 1: NFL guns pounded

US second dry-reason counter-offen-sies. Operation Attleboro in Thu Dan Mot province: 3,000 out of 30,000 Gis involved were wiped

B: Anti-war domonstrations in So American cities.

December: NFL permanent representation set up in Hanoi, 10: Big anti-US demonstration a Paris in support of Vietnamese

20: Many demonstrations held in Saigon and other South Vist Nam towns and cities for the NFL found-

lawnery: Anti-war demonstrations in many American universities.

February: Many NFL offensives against US bases, particularly around

From Feb. 22 to March 15: US operation function City opened in Tay Ninh province involving 45,000 men: 11,000 GIs put out of action, 900 armoured vehicles destroyed.

March: Many NFL assaults on US bases at Qui Nhoa, Da Nang and in the Western High Plateaux. 15: Bunker replaced Cabot Lodge as US ambassador in Saigon.

20 : Johnson met Thieu, Ky at

April: NFL stormed enemy posi-tions in Quang Tri and Quang Nam provinces. End of US counterprovinces. End of US counter-offensive: 175,000 GIs and puppet troops put of action.

15 : Important anti-war demon New York and San

May 2: First setsion of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal held in Stockholm (Sweden). NFL raid on Lang Vay (Khe Sanh), Bren Hoa, Da Nang, Hue.

33: Major Buddhist demonstration

June 24: Big battle at Dakto (Western High Plateaux).

July: NFL attack on Duc Co (High Plateaux), Dong Ha, near the 17th parallel and US bases near

August: Extraordinary session of NFL Central Committee. 4: Johnson decided to send 50,000 ops to Viet Nam as reinforce

September: NFL published its political program, zi: Science Pac-walked out in Saispn.

17: 137 well-known American 10% additional tax in pragainst the Viet Nam war.

29: In San Antonio, Johnson said he was bent on winning the war. October: NFL hammered at Fine area and Quang Nam.

Many anti-war demonstrations in

November: First week: important NFL gain at Dakto - 31,000 GIs and puppet troops wiped out.

at : Second session of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal held at Roskilde (Denmark).

December: Many NFL actions near the 17th parallel and around

1968

January:

16: Women demonstrated near the US Congress building.

10: Clifford replaced Mc Namara, 31: NFL mounted offensives and uprisings in 120 cities and towns in South Vist Nam. The Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace

It: NFL flag hoisted over Hue. In Saigon, people's forces hit many positions, occupied many quarters. The Alliance of National and Peace

The bettle in Saigon was to last to days and that in Hue 4 weeks.

7 : At Khe Sanh, PLAF mene captured Lang Vay post.

March: NFL operations continued. 22: Wastmoreland relieved from his post as commander-in-chief

3r: Johnson was obliged to order a limited bombing and to announce he would not run for President.

10: Abrams took the place of Westmoreland and applied the US new defensive strategy.

20: At the national congress of the Vict Nam Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces (born of the merging of local organizations in Saison, Hue and other towns),

May 5 - NFL stormed 53 prban

13 - Paris Conference opened in Paris between the US and DRVN. June 19 - Thieu decreed general

fuly 9 - US troops evacuated Khe Sanh. August - New anti-war demonstra-

tions in the US. PLAF men hammered at many US bases.

September - NFL onsets in Western High Pleteaux and Da Nang. October - NFL attacks in Tay Nich and Dekth.

(Continued page 7)

VIET NAM COURIER

South

O South! Our suffering Planted in our hearts Like a bruised tree, Hands and lames Clenched On the same retusal.

Brothers of the mud, Oblivious of hunger, Bombs dig away Into your fields and your flesh. But in the evenine You read From the book of life,

No demented mill Can hill the grain. The light in the forest Can never be snuffed out O Smith Crucified And over reborn.

If there is a line plant rice in mount If there is a line To beiter trace roady, And build houses. Shall divide our Fatherland.

Vinh Linh Crossroads of miseries, Shall units our hands of land-tillers, On the sum of our flags The same star shines, Which Ho Chi Minh lighted, And is still lighting.

Statement of

Ben Tre, Hanoi, Can Tho, Saigon of the night. Our ripers and our mountains Share the same destiny. The stream of History, Where a dan bau sings, Flores from North to South

A same revolt. The colour of our blood, Demands treedom For the peoples of the world.

O South! Our Hope Throbbing in our hearts.

> BACH ISSN December 20, 1970



THE buffalo-drawn cart had completed its prepa-rations and was to set out at nightfall. A powith a solid build sat in the driver's seat, She readily agreed when Lan limped toward the cart and asked for a lift to Thanh Tan. She was even more affable when she knew that the young man was an acquaintance of Miss Zieu's.

"Going to Thanh Tan to ee her? Don't you know hat she is the teacher of my

battle you got wounded in. You want to stop over at Thanh Tan and see a relative, lon't you?

was injured during a battle against the Yanks on the outer perimetre. After nearly a mouth in hospital, I am returning today to my unit. I am carrying a letter for Miss Zieu, from her brother."

The woman gave a flip over the horns of the beasts, then

head. The cart entered a wind-swept boundless ocean. The buffalges breathed noisily in shaking their horns. The in shaking their horns. The dry thamping of their hoofs hammered the drought-check-ened soil patiently. The nightly sky got clearer and clearer because of the stars that the start of the stars that is not the stars of the posts, and of the heliconters with their searchlights aweep-ing the plain with their lumi-ing the plain with their lumiing the plain with their lumi nous shafts. Lan could make out the rat-tat-tat of ma-

Excerpts from a short story by ANH DUC

kide? Climb on, young man. Ah, it must hurt terribly, that wound on your leg! Let me give you a leg up!"

Lan put his hands on the cast's shafts. The woman un-

"There... there you are... you'll get quite a bounce, but that's what wer is like."

Lan sat down on the ammunition cases. The descending darkness guahed back the dim outline of the vast plain. Lan saw nothing around him except the rustle of the wind-swept elephant moving immensity, this moving immensity, he had the impression of sailing on the high sea. The legendary necturnal luminosity of the Plain of Reeds was made still brighter by flares in all at he organized by hares in the corners from some posts. In the far distance, belicopters whiresed in and out, recognizable by their recognizable by their sellights that bwinkled like recognizable by their re-lights that beinkled lif-dying sparks from a torch.

Farther away, both fires glowed intermittently, now flaring up, now subdising into small luminous paints.

Lan was lost in contemplation before the soothing scenery. The carts spaced thema long convoy. The pastoral sound of their clanking proyided a sonorous background for these windy nights in the wast plain. Lan listened to the beats of his own heart and was near to tears as his whole being was overwhelmed by strange emotions. The wind, the rustle of the grass and even the smell of burn-ing! The clattering of the carts, the scared birds flying carts, the scared birds flying up their supproach and the cracking of whips in the air And most of all, these men and wosses drivers [All along the past three or four years they had been disputing every inch of land and every that of grass in a most muriderous war... Yet, they were always there, carrying night after there, carrying night after night arms and ammunition to the frontline. And the endearing sweaty smell of

"I've forgotten," said the cart-driver, "to sak where you came from and what

"That Zieu is a real treasure and he who marries her can call himself a happy man. She is as good-looking as sweet in character. Right in the midst of this deluge of hardware all our kids have been able to learn how to write and remi. that's thanks

A fusis rushed to the ears of the young man. He felt he had been uncovered. The driver such was the fusion of the trip. Their rows had seen to the trip. Their rows had all the trip. The rows had all the rows

"Please, anntie, tell me if Muss Zieu has really gone to live at the 'lliage school af-ter her stother's death?"
"Haven't I told you so?"

"Haven't I told you so!"

The trusted her hand into her besiet, took but a leaf of betel which the plastered with line and put into her mouth sed chewed with a slice of an area mut.

"Most! mee for yourself som how do lives. It's really hard, you see. Novertheless, its returned to leave for the movetine sithough she knew link at least she could live in peace over there. She had lost her parents, yet she remained to dear the state of the state o so deeply attached to the land of Thanh Tan. She said, Since you can live in Thank Tan, I see no reason why I cannot do likewise. Who will teach the children in my place? Do you know what they did finally'?"

"No, just tell me," "We sent a petition signed by all the villagers to the province asking them to let her stay with us. In the end the Front authorities complied with our request and even sent a certificate of merits to

the girl. Wasn't it nice? The woman laughed heartily while spinning her yarn.

while spinning her yarn. The wind blew more and more violently, Gusta came striking against the cart more soft murmer of the plain had soft murmer of the plain had succeed the sumbest. The woman fastemeds more steadily the small serchief around her her before the sumbest that sound her would have trathed dealers on his dock-weed hat further down on his

howling of the wind whereas the whir of the helicopters was drowned in it and perceptible only occasionally when the wind calmed down. The woman peasant brandished her whip at the choppers in the distance;

"Come here, you rascals! I am not afraid of you be-cause we are in a convoy. You can scare me a bit when I am alone. But come here today and we'll see who will be scared !"

Then she turned to Lan : "You know, when we travol in groups our boys are al-ways there to see to the security of the convoy. The 'flying fish' (1) will take care not to come near. They've learnt the hard way after learnt the hard way after some of our very successful ambushes. They like to give themselves airs but the sight of an AK pointed at them just sends them scurrying away."

They arrived in Thanh Tan at around eight o'clock in the

evening. Lan tried to recognish the place but every landmark had gone. Not a tree was left standing. Not a roof. The glow standing. Not a roof. The glow he had seen came from the un-derground. Now averyone in Thath Tan was living under-ground. Since the village lay on a slightly raised ground, the lights could be seen from a good distance.

The cart began to roll or old foundations littered with porcelain and vessel debris. more street. The buffaloes and oxen roamed about without need of a cowherd, threading their way through gaping craters. Bindweeds grew on the brim of bomb craters, their stalks creeping ame snakes. Other holes were covered with trellises from which gourds and other cucurbitaceous fruit hang to the great astonishment the young man.

young man.

The buffaloes lumbered to a stop in front of the weman's home, or more exactly,
the underground where her
family lived. A vast underground, Lan thought, for the
structure looked quite solid.

(1) A type of US helicopter.

How coay the shelter was !

open. The apple pie order there contrasted so striking-

ly with the chaos outside. Even the small benches had

solid backs. The deaks were arranged in neat rows in the

was shining. It looked as though everything intact or of any value in the village

of any value in the village had been gathered here. On the blackboard Lan saw the poem the last part of which he had overheard—a fighting poem written in a virile hand

writing which had become

very familiar to Lan, in the combat trenches through

On entering the under-ground, Lan had already felt a pleasant sensation of

comfort which grew with every passing minute. The place was much of a surprise

to him. Only a few steps separated the painful sight of heaping ruin and hope,

Lan was all the happier since Zieu's joy was visible. All

and quietness

her letters.

Lan stood with eyes open. The apple pie

The woman jumped down and a lad of about twelve darked out to meet her at the opening. "Mum!" he exclaim-ed with joy and hugged her ed with joy and bugged her in her mother's bosons then went to toy with the ammunition cases while uttering small interjunctions of admi

"Duc, will you take this gentleman to Miss Zieu's?"

Lan thanked ber and lifted his pack on his shoulder. Casting a look into the unsleeping in a plank platform in the centre of the He quickly realized that they had been staying home all alone, one looking after the other so that their mother might go and carry the am-

"Come on, uncle!" Duc

Then he took the lead, weaving his took the lead, weaving his way in the laby-right of the hamlet now completely cleared of all human.

Lan followed him close on the heel, listening to his recommendations; "Mind the ravine, turn left," "Take don't step into the shell craters." The kid told him assuredly that there hour. If anything unusual pened, one would have to jump to safety into a bomb crater. He assailed Lan with questions. He showed great appreciation when told that Lan had taken part in almost all battles in Saigon. Before the soldier could satisfy the the kid's curiosity, the latter slowed down his pace and

" Here we are, uncle."

At first, Lan naw nothing Then he saw a light glow from an underground, and heard children's voices repeating their lessons. Following ed an opening at the under

The reading class continued underneath. The voice of the mistress rose high and Lan immediately recognized Zieu's, a somewhat hildish voice in spite of her twenty years, and what a crystallice and sweet one! He was all cars now. She was reading noem :

I asked him : Your house?"

" They set fire to it!" I asked him : " Your vil-

" Devastated and deso-

I asked him : " Whither ? "

The only path to take, That of my whole people ... "

Whereupon, hissing sounds were heard in the air. Before were heard in the air. Before him, not very far off, streaks of lightning flashed up: ar-tillery. Lan quickly slipped down into a foxhole.

Zieu took his hand and drew him toward the The pupils lined up on the roadside to make way. Zieu slipped in first then helped Lan down. She did not forget to recommend the children to return in groups, not Lan felt a lump in his

"By the way," he asked,
"where is mother's grave?"
No answer. Raising his eyes, No answer. Raising his cyce, Lan saw the girl standing motionless, her hands on her knees. From her eyes wide open, tears trickled down silently. She cast an ineffibly approprial look at the young man and slowly shook her head without a word.

of the gaping craters dotting the road flashed through his mind like lightning.

Anger botted in his heart as he thought of the many horrors of the enemy. He asked no more questions and remained silent for a long while. The memories of Zieu's poor mother streamed back to his mind. Her back to his mind. Her grey hair, her warm and affectionate voice, the pot of hot tea, the bowl of shrimp soup she gave him... all these things were conjur-

it. Moreover things have got better for some time now. In the past, five or seven over everyone will hauten to In the past, five or seven bombings were mounted in the day-time and their guns barked without fet up at nights They warred us from the air to move out of over, everyone will hasten to plant a sign on them. There are signs of the Women's Federa on, the Peasants' Association, the guerillas, Ours bears the inscription: the village and settle in the "New Life" hamlet if we did not want to be " Miss Zien's school. kids made the sign themselves and it is really amusing what they have written on or we did not want to be last man... The fact is that at night during the shelling, everyone was out, the ones working in the saw cosg (2) groups, the others toting ammunitions to the front. Only old women and

we remained in the shelters.

You, see, to be able to keep the class running till now has been a tough job. I once

thought of stopping the class because of the stepped-up bombardments. In fact, the kids went to school the same

way soldiers go up the line, they came here in tattered

clothes and with books with

lacerated sheets. Of course, there were bomb shelters along the road. But even

n-ups might be caught

in the conversation heated up in the the underground. Zieu related stories of all kinds to Lan. She spoke of herself and complained of his too short and two scures letters. He had been wounded, yet she had been kept completely in the dark. Suddenly, glancing at his watch, Lan exclaimed: "Dear me! I exclaimed; "Dear me! I can only stay another hour with you. At two o'clock I'll have to go back to the convey at Thanh Thoi."

Lan saw the hands of the girl quiver. This idea of the girl quiver. This idea of the topending parting was tormetting her. Lan fell all the methods of the control o

weight of the girl's repreach-es. He wanted to tell her that he would visit her more frequently because Thanh the enemy area was on the path of the Liberation Army. path of the Liberation Army, He wanted to assure her that this place which he had seen only twice, had arous-ed in him so much hatte-and love that though he had to leave very soon he would always remember that there he had to settle his accounts with the enemy because there lived Zieu.

"I'll never leave this "I'll never leave this place," Zieu told him at last. "Dead or alive, I'll share the lot of my villagers and I'll continue to see to the education of the kids. The only thing I wish you to do is to write me more often so I can know your whereabouts. I can know your whereabouts.
Write me, even short messages, Lan, please. Tell me of
your battles, you don't
know how it recomforts me
just to read about them."

Silence was total except for the wind howling at the entrance of the underground. Zieu then cooked rice on a stove in a corner of the room for Lan to take with him or his trip back. He sat down the newly harvested rice. When the rice had been saddened eyes the girl who grilled dried fish which he was to eat with the pressed rice. Its good odour pervader the room while drops of fat fell one by one on the glowing embers. Lan thought with sincere gratitude of the Thanh Tan for such a feat which had cost so many

The wind blew violently as they emerged from the un-derground. Hand in hand they went along on the land pocked with bomb and shell craters. The myriad of stars mirrored themselves in the

A cart took Lan away shortly before dawn. The sky had brightened. The wind blew relentlessly in the chill of morning dew ...

February 1969

2\ Voluntary army carrier: transporting supplies to the



the first minute shyness and embarrassment of the young man had gone. The smiling girl showed him into an adjoining room where he found a trim bed and table. A small girl about eight or nine, a bit thin, was standing in a corner and looked at him with mischlevous eyes as if to tell him was no stranger to

" She has been living with "She has been living with me for a month," said Zieu. "Her parents have been killed, the poor thing. Her father, during an attack on Tan Son Nhat. Her mother, after entrusting her to the care of a neighbour, wanted to help with the evacuation of the wounded. She of the wounded. She was spotted by a helicopter. She was found dead together with the wounded armyman she had been carrying on her back "

"Don't cry any more, Zieu. I'll tell my mates. We'll avenge mother, Hoa and all the villagers. Yes, we'll avenge them, without

Yet, Zieu could not stop. Now she burst into sobs. This was the first time she could open his heart over the misfortunes that had befallen her village.

A new salvo of artillery interrupted their conversa-tion. Dust invaded the un-derground and the blast put ort the keroene lamp. Zieu got up, atrack her lighter and lit the lamp again in the most unruffled way. When everything had returned to normal, she said:

"It's like this night in night out. At first, I woke up each time with a start but now it has become so much of a routine that I no longer pay attention to

unawares, their guns at Rach Kien post being very vicious. People said the Yankses dug deep holes for their guns, to muffle the sound of outgoing shells hence to take us off-guard right with their first rounds. We have countfirst rounds. We have count-ed the bombs: 4,000 in all or 4 per head of population. Many had not gone off. My school alone uncarthed 22 and we gave them back to those who had found them so that they might take out the powder which was their

"Were all these 22 bombs dug up by you and your

"Yes... if you stay here for some time you can see for yourself how we enjoy doing it. When a bombing takes place, all the services

and sections of the popula-tion will stand ready and come out to mark the places

WORLDWIDE SUPPORT FOR DRVN APPEAL

THE Soviet people have been following with keen attention and sympathy the heroic resistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people resistance of the fraterial Victianness people against the aggressors and according them on a permanent basis a multifarious sid and support. The message of the Central Committee of the tentral committee of the names people is considered by the Soviet Usion an important move to further mobilise the Victnamess patriots to defend the socialist gains, to strongle against the impersistal ditart and all attempts against the independence and liberty of their country.

The Soviet Government will draw the neces sary conclusions from the new provocations and threats of broadening the war of aggression against the DRVN, a brother socialist state. It against the DRVN, a brother socialist state. It must be made clear that continued provocations against the DRVN and attempts to brandish new military threats against the pooples of Indochina will result in further worsening of the situation in Southeast Asia and in the Far East. All the responsibility for this deterioration will rest completely with the US government.

(Statement by the Soviet Govern-

The Central Committee of the Communist Party Inst tentral commutes of the Communist Farty of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China firmly support the appeal made on December 10 by the Central Committee of the Vict Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the DRVN...

Government of the DRVM...

The you million Chinese completely identify themselves with Victnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples struggle against US aggreenior and for national salvation. Any US imperialist military adventure and war inclemant against the Victnamese people or the other peoples of Indonesia against the Victnamese people in the revolutionary people in the revolutionary people in the wivolutionary people in the wivolutionary people in the revolutionary people in the revolutionary people in the revolution of the wivolutionary could be used to a finish and the Chinese people, or their part, are determined to support them to the end, dare to acf rexchicatly, what awaits you will certainly be an own more disastrous setback.

(Statement by the CPG Contral Committee and Govern-ment of the PR of China on

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the vicious manonyres resolutely denounce the victous manceuvres of US imperialism to further spread the flames of the war of aggression in Viet Nam as a grave challenge to the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world and fully support the lina laid down in the December 10 appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the DRYM.

The Korean people will continue to actively The Rorean people will continue to actively support and encourage the effort of the frater-nal Vietnamese people with might and main till they win final victory in the sacred cause of liberating the South, defending the North, and achieving the peaceful rounification of the country. (Statement by the DPRK

The appeal of December 10, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the DRVN will certainly mobilize the entire Party, the people and the People's Army of the DRVN, raise their and the reopie's Army of the DKYN, fasts their revolutionary vigilance, beighten and increase their preparedness and determination to con-tinue the popular armed struggle until the com-plets defeat of the US imperialist aggressors and the liquidation of the puppet regime in

and the liquitation of the pupper regime in Saigon...

The Albanian people and their Government have stood, and will always stand, by the brother than the stood of the standard standa

Statement by the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic on Dec. 16

The US imperialists are on the brink of a new military adventure against the DRVN. The results that the US imperialists are the most barbarous, the smoot ferocious and the most barbarous, the smoot ferocious and the most blood-thirsty enemy of all mankind and particularly the peoples of Indochins. All the gains of the Veferiamess people of the propose of Cambodia and Laos and reversely. Therefore, the Political Bareau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National United "Of Cambodia socialism the measures taken by the peoples' armsof forces of Viet Nam and the people of the DRVR to control and and the people of the DRVR to control and afternally support the patriotic appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the DRVN..

The only correct way to settle the South Viet

The only correct way to settle the South Viet Nam problem is the 10-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liber-ation and the clarifications in 8 points by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

(Statement by the FUNK Central Com-mittee Politbureau and the Royal Government of National Union of Cam-

A close neighbour and intimate comrade-in-arms of the Victnamese people lighting against the common enemy—the US imperialist eggres-sors—the Lac Patriotic Front and the Lac people sors—the Lao Parriotic Front and the Lao people fully support the appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government and fully support the just resistance war of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao people warmly hail the big and resounding successes of the Vietnamese people as their own, and reaffirm their resolute support for the just position of the

DRVN Government and the ten-point overall solution and the eight-point elaboration of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The Lac Patriotic Front insists that the US administration stop at once all its acts of war against the DRVN, give up "Victnamization", withdraw unconditionally all the troops of the US and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people decide themselves their own

(Statement by the Lao Patriotic

The Communist Party, Government and peo-ple of Cuba want to express their warment support to and heartfelt sympathy with, the position made clear by the Vietnamese Workers' Party and the DRVN Government in their recent

Apprial.

We reaffirm our unchanged strong feeling against the criminal aggression of the US imperialists in Viet Nam and our unqualified confidence in the Vietnamese people's lighting capa-

(Statement by Oswaldo Prorticos Torrado, member of the Cuban Commu-nist Party CC Polithureau and Pres-ident of the Republic of Cuba while receiving the DRUN ambassador on W

On behalf of the Party, Government and peo-ple of Bulgaria, we strongly condemn all of Nixon's military adventure against the DRVN. The Bulgarian Party, Government and people will continue supporting and assisting the frat-ernal Victnamese people's resistance in all fields, till final victory.

(Statement by Todor Zhivhov, First Secretary of the Bulgarian Commu-nist Party CC and Chairman of the Council of Ministers while receiving the DRVN ambassador on Dec. 16).

The Party and Government of the Mongolian The Party and Government or the mongoniac People's Republic unreservedly support the Ap-peal of the Vist Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the DRVN Government. We shall do everything in our power to help the legit-mate effort of the Vietnamese people against US

(Statement by J. Sambu, Revolu-tionary People's Party CC Polithu-rean member and President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia while receiving the DRI'N ambassador on Dec. 12

The Polish Party and Government attach great importance to the Appeal of the Vict Nam Workers Party Central Committee and the continue to side constantly with the Victnames people and support their just struggle against the US imperialist aggressors, sullitarily, politically and diplomatically.

(Statement by S. Jedrychowski, member of the Polithureau of the Polith United Workers' Party CC and Foreign Minister while receiving the DRVN ambassador on Dec. 11).

A DECADE OF SUCCESSFUL STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 4)

31 — Johnson was forced to un-conditionally halt bombings and all other war acts against the DRVN. November 4 - Mine Nguyen Thi

December — NFL appointed Mr Tran Buu Kiem head of the delegation to the Paris Conference,

— 1968 battle-count: over 600,000 GIs and puppet troops put out of action, many thousand planes and choppers destroyed or damaged, US forces fell back on the defender.

January 5 - As new 118 Problems, Nixon appointed Labor Louis, to

WIET NAM COURIER

committees elected in South Viet

18 — Quadripartite conference opened in Paris.

r9 — Demonstrations in Washing on before Nixon's inaugural speculi

February - NFL sprang many attacks on US bases.

April 6 — Major anti-war demons-rations in San Francisco and 32

May 8 - NFL made known its

F4 — In a speech, Nixon put forth 8-point proposal for the Viet Nam roblem.

June - Many revolutionary people's

27 - Da Nang airbase rushed.

trations in San Francother American cities.

Nam provinces.

6. — People's Representatives'
Congress decided formation of the
Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of South
Viet Nam presided over by Mr
Huynh Tan Phat and establishment
of the Advisory Council headed by
Lasyer Nguyen Huu Tho.

July - Elections of revolutionary people's committees all over the rine

r - President Huynh Tan Phat visited Cambodia

30 - Nixon in Saigon.

August - Repeated PLAF shellings of US bases.

22 — Tran Van Huong replaced by Tran Thieri Khiem.

September 3 — President Ho Chi Minh passed away.

16 - Nixon announced unilateral

withdrawal of 35,000 GIs.

October 15 - Big anti-war demonmillion people.

Nonember 3 - Nixon delivered an important speech on his "Victnamization" policy. 13-15 - New demonstrations in the US.

21 - Resignation of Cabot Ledge who would not be replaced before

long in Paris.

December - Buttle-count: contin

December - Battle-count: continued NFL strikes put out of action over 600,000 GIs and puppet troops; on its part, US Command carried out the "Victnamization" plan, stepped up air raids, chemical warfare and set afoot an "acoderated paolifica-

The chronology of this year will appear in a forthcoming issue of Viet Num Courier in January 1971.

DELEGATION VISITS THE DRVN

I the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, a delegation of the Italian Communist Party anid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Vist Non from November 27 to December 19, 1970.

The Delaunting consisted of Gins Carlo Palette, member of the Political Bureau and the Leading Committee of the Party and Hond of the Delegation : Vincenzo Galetti, member of the Castral Committee and Secretary of the Party's Bologne Federation: Franco Colomondesi, Sanntar, and Fmilio Sacri Amada, Editor of Unita, central areas of the Italian Communist Party.

It was received by La Duca, First Secretory of the Central Committee of the VNWP, and held randial talks with a delegation of the YNWP led by Nauven Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau. The two delegations exchanged information and views on the situation in the two countries, the strangthening of the friendly relations between the two Parties and the intensification of the popular movement in Italy in support of the patriotic enti-US resistance of the Vietnamese people, and for the establishment of normal relations between the Italian Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vist Non-

A communique was issued on those talks, saying among other things that in the spirit of determination and struggle which inspired the Appeal of December 10, 1970 of the Central Committee of the YNWP and the DRYN Government, Italian communists would redouble their efforts to make an internationalist contribution to the action of the socialist camp, of the antiimperialist forces and the peoples in the world to condemn the US imperiolists resolutely and stop their criminal hands, in its tour of the DRVN the Delegation of the Italian Communist Party could see everywhere the unsheighle will of resistance and fight of workers, militiamen, armymen, and the entire Vietnamese people, as well as their readiness to repol and break any new attack plotted by the US aggressors, the communique pointed out.

The detection of the VNWP noted that Italian support for Viet New had become more and more massive, based on a growing unity of the different strate of the masses in Italy, and that it included more and more of the forces of the Italian Catholic movement. It also held the view that the fight would by the Communist Party, the working class and the people of Italy for peace, democracy and social progress in Italy constituted a postlive contribution to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY WORLD SCIENTISTS WILLIAM W CONDEMN US CHEMICAL WAR

The following resolution was adopted on Dec. 12 by the International Conference of Scientists on the Chemical War in Vist Nam held at Orsay, Paris

THIS International Conference of Scientists from fourteen coun tries, which was organized the auspices of the World Federation of Scientific Workers and held at Orsay on December 12, 1970, has studied new information concerning the magnitude of the chemical war conducted by the armed forces of the United States against the Indochinese peoples.

The use of these chemical products has been increased increantly since 1961 despite worldwide protest. Among these chemicals are defoliants and herbicides, particularly the 2-4-D and the 2-4-5T (the latter is known to contain a very noxious impurity - the dioxine) and the CS toxic

The defoliants and berbicides have been used in doses much higher than in agricul ture, and in such conditions their effects are much greater than are usually desired in

There has been ample proof today that the defoliants and herbicides directly affect the human beings and the fanna One has every reason to think that exposure to the defoliants can also generate sight troubles and genetic lesions.

INTENSIFIED US AGGRESSION AGAINST LAOS DENOUNCED

a Statement dated December 11, the casualties. At the same time, it has sent DRVN Foreign Ministry denounced the new and very serious steps" taken by the US imperialists in their war of aggression

The Nixon administration, the statement forces, especially the B.52s, in massive bombings, of an extermination character against the Lao territory. Only the past 50 days, dropped, inflicting considerable civilian

into Lace 5 battalions of the puppet Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, a dozen battalions of the Thailand mercenaries and is actively preparing to throw Saigon puppet troops into combined operations in Lace. On US pointed out, has deployed its modern air orders, the Vientiane administration has launched repeated encroachments on areas controlled by the Lao Patriotic Forces in Lower Laos, the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang 65,000 tons of bombs of various types were area and many other areas deep in the liber-

Saigon Troops' Rampaging in Cambodia Unpalatable Even to Phnom Penh

THE Lon No! Foreign Ministry sent on December 5 a note to the Saigon puppet embassy in Phnom Penh demanding that Saigon puppet troops stop burning Cambodian homes, reported AP. Indeed, Salgon troops' brutalitie have shocked even Phnom Penh armymen

The same source quoted Brigadler General Sosthene Fernandez, Commander of Military

Area Two (south and southwest of Phnom Penh) as complaining on December 6 that if his forces had enough weapons, they would make a better show without help from the Saigon puppet army. "South Vietnamese troops rape, they destroy houses, they steal, they loot pagodas and they beat Buddhist monks," he said, adding that such rampaging by Saigon. troops "alienates the Cambodian population."

Experiments made on laboratory animals have formally established the fact that the 2-4-D, the 2-4-5-T and the dioxine provoke certain terato logical effects and important internal modifications which are very likely to harm the transmissible patrimony.

The first clinical observa. tions presented by Vietname doctors suggest a direct relation between the exposure of the population to defoliants and the grave dangers, not yet assessed, which this type warfare might cause to the present and future gener-

The proof of the direct effects of these defoliants on food plants, forests and the vegetation is unquestionable. They result in a generalized famine and immense sufferings among the civilian population whose mode of living is thus profoundly upset. Their longterm effects can bring about a deep disorder, which is very likely to be irreversible, of the ecology, the soil and the climate in vast areas of Viet Nam.

As far as toxic gases are concerned, it is evident that the way they are used in Viet Nam they have had longterm toxical effects. Their mortal effect has been established, and large numbers of people have fallen victims

There is no doubt that the armed forces of the United States have used Viet Nam as test-ground for chemical war

The magnitude of the losses in human lives and the effects of all sorts on the nature make it possible for one to draw the conclusion that one is faced with a genocide coupled with a bioxide.

We, the participants to the Conference, reaffirm our congrant violation of the regulations formulated in the 1925

Geneva Protocol and consocrated by the Resolution of December 16, 1969 of the United Nations.

tion of the use of chemical aments in war.

We condemn the veritable perversion of science and technology which include the massive and illegal manufac ture, development and utilization of these products against the peoples of Viet Nam. Laos and Cambodia

We hail the courageous stand of the various scientifcircles in the United States against the use of chemical weapons in Indo china. We appeal to our colleagues in the United States and other countries to realize the tragedy and thus to join us in a worldwide protest against the use of defoliants and the other noxious chemi-

In face of the terrible upsetting of the ecology in Viet Nam, the magnitude of which is beyond man's imagination, we appeal to all scientific organizations in the world, particularly those affiliated to the World Federation of Scientific Workers. to join efforts to organize in diverse and appropriate forms an efficacious assistance to the Vietnamese people, and to study more profoundly the effects of the toxic chem. icals used in this war, as well as the means to com

Because all the crimes per petrated by the armed forces the United States have their origin in the war of aggression they are conduct. ing at present, we energeti-cally demand the United States to put an end to this war and withdraw completely and unconditionally troops from Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

Only at this price can rightness and justice be safeguarded.



by congenital

SAIGON'S ECONOMIC TRICKS

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tax-control campaign will be launched for four weeks to severely punish fraud, false statements, etc." (AFP,

In 1960, when "Vietnamization" began, tax-raising measures hit the costoms. qualization taxes and "austerity" taxes on 1,500 com-modities. Nguyen Van Thieu told a UPI correspondent (July 19, 1970) what he thought: "All citizen has his responsibilities towards the war against communism. If we constantly rely on our allies, we shall lose our national pride. Thus the US government is resolute to shift the whole responsibility for the war to the Vietnamese abif the whole responses, or the war to the Veranses and in order so lighten the burden whith weight on the sheetlers of the American pe ple, but the requires time."

In the name of the "naties and under "the parties and under "the grates and under "the common the common the

r-payers: from 11.5 billion 1965 the tax-income reached 67 billion in 1969 and 97 billion in 1970.

As war expenditure akyrocketing, an inflation described by the Western press as "galloping" has come to stay. No doubt that it will take fantastic propor-

However the 20 per cent wage boost is immediat wage boost is immediately for-lowed by a more considera-ble rise in the cost of living, which was already 45 per cent higher in July 1970 compared with August 1969. Prices con-tinue to soar and the incomes of wage earners are reduced proportionately to such an extend that the big shots in the puppet administration are anxious for what they have accumulated during the war. In the end the wage-lift reduces its " recipients utter misery owing to the

price-hike and subsequent

It is fair to say that Saigns It is fair to say that Saigon has sought to remedy this inconvenience by granting to militarymen's and functiona-ries' families loans totalling three billion piastres take from "lottery for construc-tion". But this alm proves quite insufficient and risky quite insufficient and risky owing to the concomitant setting up of funds for "people's investments," "life insurance," "national aid," etc. Calls for money were made for the building of villages for "invalids," "orphans," "assistance to war victims," etc. Saigon furthermore has announced the issue of loans, stock

Such are the economic measures taken by Saigon. They are incapable of improving the catastrophic situation in the areas controlled by the puppet sedministration, for they do not affect the causes and appear to be a device of a doubtful efficiency.

The prolongation of the war depends at last on US aid, without which the regime cannot survive a single day. The American tax-payer is however fed up with that mongrel government which gives Washington a pretext to carry on the war. The 35 billion dollars spent a year for this simple myth only bring setbacks on the US.

By "Vietnamizing" the war, the Water House theading for a disaster. A war cannot be won by proxy And the loyalty of the quisings can be gauged only by dollars from US aid.

neglecting theoretical science. - Scientific and technical personnel should be trained and scientific research inslished

(Continued from page 2)

serve production, while not

Science and technology should be popularized among the masses, its development, innovations and invention be given a strong impetus and the considerable strength of the masses be called un to develop stiones and technology.

Over twenty higher education establishments have opened and trained thousands of physics teachers for secondary schools and intermediate of engineers and cadres for undamental theory. A num ber has been sent abroad for post graduate studies and some of them have taken master's and doctors degrees

lishments are also physical research benties, especially

the Hanoi University, the Polytechnic College and the Theoretical Physics Teachera' College. All technical schools are practically applied physics research centres addition, many research insto this branch have been set up under the State Scientific and Tecnnical Committee, ministries and enterprises,

especially the Institute of

A scientific lexicon for scientific vulgarization and exchange of up-to-date achievements in physics has been prepared. The State Scientific and Technical Committee has published a Russian English - Victnamese lexima of about an one entries of physical scientific termi of physical scientific termi-nology, hundreds of courses, text books and reference works for use in higher education establishments, scientific magasines, such as the Mathematics Physics magazine and other periodic in the scadelill circle.

The publishing of books and periodicals, the establish-ment of libraries, holding of

(Continued from base 2)

denounce the US scheme to prolong the war by means of "Vietnamization" and attacks on the North to seek a way out of their South Viet Nam, (ambodin and Laos quagmires.

Recently, the Thai Binh branch of the Faculty of Medecine held a com-mencement for its first batch.

202 doctors in 18 specialities were

graduated of whom 35% were women, 33% students of Southern origin and 7% minor-

ity nationalities

· A delegation of the Italian General on delegation of the Italian Ceneral confederation of Labour led by its Secre-tary, Giunti Aldo, member of the CC of the Italian Community Party, agrived in Hanoi in November has for a Tranship visit to the DRVN at the invitation of the Vist Nam TU Projectation.

The DRVN in Brief

. At the invitation of the French Com- At the invitation of the French Com-munist Youth Movement, a delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Labouring Youth Union, headed by Hoang Dinh Song, member of the Bureau of the CC of the Union, has come to France to attend the Movement's Congress.

Before their admission to the school they were experienced medical men and

· On the occasion of Beethoven's conth birth anniversary, a spirée sponsored by the Viet Nam Peace Committee, the Culture relations with Joreign Countries and the Victorians Composer Association was held on December 14, in Hanoi.

Beethoven's works performed by Vietnamese artists included sonatas, a romance, a trio, a string quartet, an overture and a symphony

• On December 9, the Central Com-mittee of the Viet Nam. Workers' Party seat a congratulatory message to the 20th Congress of the Uruguayian Communist Party.

a A delegation of the Japan-Viet Nam Priemblahip Association, under Mme Ishii Ayak, member of the Permanent Bureau Ayak, member of the Permanent Bureau tion, of the Executive Committee of the Japanese Wewen's Congress and of the Japanese "Support Viet Nam Committee," arrived in Hanoi.

TO THE READER

We are more that there is much room for improve-ment in the wording of our paper. We applopize rtcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help in to serve you more officiently in

(Continued from page 1)

wells have been sunk and bathrooms and double septic tanks built next to these new houses, things unknown be forc. In many families, I could notice some wood furniture, radio sets, bleyeles, and wrist watches. formerly even rich families

A SHORT HISTORY...

As their living standards have been improved day by day, backward customs and habits have been discarded For instance, the established the organization of funerals are no longer observed. No rites no funeral feasts are required to show

one's picty towards one's parents. Nobody should be ruined or in debt all his life as a result of his parents'

Like all other DRVN villages, Nam Hong can look forward to the future with

First Physicists' Symposium...

meetings and symposium have given rise to a movement of study and research among physicists who also take part in the mass popularization of theoretical scientific achievements such on man - made satellites. cosmic ships, etc.

This dissimination is carded out by means of newspapers, magazines, scientific reviews, scientific books as well as talks at scientific vulgarization centres. Consequently the masses' scientific and professional standards have been improved and as a result, physics has been given a strong fillip. The physicists have carried out researches for the good of production, the people's welfare and the fighting.

Spectroscopy was the first to develop (1960). It is now modernly equipped and ade-quately staffed. Its personnel has been able to analyze the quality and quantity of memanufactured products.

Research on physics of solids dates back to rofo, Ferrites successfully experimented in laboratories been man produced since 1964.

The formation of the group of researchers on semi - conductors in 1962 was followed by theoretical and pracproduction of selenium redressors and diodes of minor searchers on dielectricity has been studying insulating resins and a kind of resin with a high breakdown potential developed by them has been manufactured.

Nuclear physicists have measured the fall-out in the air, sediments, water and foodstuffs to collect data for investigation on radio-active contamination in Viet Name They have also conducted analyses by the radio-active method and observed the action of radiations to pre-

With regard to elementary particles, the cadres of the State Scientific and Technical Committee and of the Hanoi University have no. dertaken studies on the proton deuteron resilient diffu-sion, and have gathered data and theoretical analyses.

theoretical physicists' team have published papers in foreign scientific reviews, which represent some modest contribution to theoretical science as well as to production and national detence,

The geophysic group set up in 1958 has been busy with the measurement of fall-out in the sir, rain water, sadiments, selam, the observation of artificial es-

The results of these researches are still limited. But, for our physicists, the trail has been blazed. And in this respect, this first symposium is that of confidence. Its augurs well for the future

VIET NAM COURIER

NFL CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND PRG RESPOND TO VNWPCC AND DRVN GOVERNMENT ADDEAL

Toba OB ODAN in Chair

THE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam NFL. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam on Dec. 15 made public a statement responding to the Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

" Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamere nation is one," The Statement stressed. " Independance, soversignty. unity and territorial integrity of Vist Nam are inviolable and sacred national rights of the Victnamese people. The US must stop for ever all its war acts against the DRI'N, anthdraw totally and unconditionally the US troops and the troops of its satellites from South Viet Nam, cast of it: Thieu-Ky-Khiem warlike Acuchmen, let the South Victuamese people settle themselves their internal affairs, "

- MILITARY OPERATIONS

TRUNG SO (ex-Annam)

Phy Yen province:

On Dec. 2, FLAF men stormed the Phuc Tan military sector, Tuy An district, obliterating its CP, the command of "Jiso An "Unit No 2/11, destroying the signal centre, putting out of action 6 pupper piatoons of artillery, mortars, transmission," Bao an' and scouts; the empty took over yoo casualties including the district chief and 13 American "advisors."

Thanh Hos province :

On December 1, regional PLAF assaulted the puppet troops at Xuan Vinh, Ninh Hoa district: 1 "bao an" company, 1 "dan ve" platoon, 4 "pacification" teams and a "dan ve" command wipel out, 2 "pacification" teams badly damaged.

Binh Thugn province:

Night of Nov. 28 and 29, PLAF men hammered at an enemy position at Ta Don, Gop post, and an enemy rescus party: 350 enemy casualties (including 2 companies).

MAM 80 (ex-Cochinchina)

Tay Ninh province:

On Dec. 4, PLAF attacked Ban Don military sector, 2zkm southeast of the provincial capital: 200 enemy troops, 1 r55mm gun and 12 barracks put out of commission all the policemen in the sector liquidated.

On the night of Dec. a and on Dec. 4, regional PLAF raided Kinh Cong Nghiep post, Tran Ven Thon district, and a group of Hattalion 2 in Song Doc district: a company of Battalion 3, Regiment 33, wiped out, and 2 battalions of Regiment 32 decimated (all belong to Division 22)

Regional PLAF overran 2 posts 2 km from An Hien military sector: 1 "dan ve" company written off, 28 other troops captured, 49 fire-arms seized.

Regional PLAF assatised Kayen Moc military sector, wiping out the "bao an" company defending the sector, including the company command.



THE creation of a "dual exchange rate" was decided in Saigon on October 3, 1970. It consisted in adding to the dollar official rate (118 pisatres) a "dual limited rate" of 275 plastres for transactions other than those made between

This measive develoption was necessary due to the rapid deterioration of the piastre.

In fact the MPC (Military Payment Certificate) dollar fetches 350 or 400 piastree fantastic statements of the pupper authorities who gave the following plot: "The government is aware that the new devaluation is an evil, but it is a must, just as a surgical operation is accessed for a patient. It will hurt but will cure him "(1).

SAICON'S ECONOMIC TRICKS

Devaluation will bring in the government handsome sums of money. In all, 84 billion plastres will be collect-ed by the Treasury, but they are incopable of filling the his budgetary gap of Devaluation will bring in big budgetary gas about 193 billion (in 1

Tran Thien Khiem's trip to True Thism Khism's trip to Taiwan and Japan proved mable to rapidly entice foreign investments in. As a matter of fact, no appreciable investments have been made since the carrying out of "Vietnamization."

Reedless to say that the general discontent is at a head. Saigon must take demanging measures to "help the ecomically weak strata" by a weage-lift and an encouragement to the movement of capitals, hoping to parry the inconveniences of a

Aspects of "Vietnamization"

SAIGON'S **ECONOMIC TRICKS**

in the black market and the civilian dollar 700 piastres or more. This transaction is spletely out of control of Saigon authorities. In its Dec. 5, 1969 issud, the daily Duot Nha Nam gave the following reason: "Suppose all Americans are honest but they are never so to the point of not noticing the way their fellow-countrymen and their fellow-countrymen and the Vistnamese around them grow rich, let's say, quite lawfully. In fact an American having 10,000 greenbacks is not willing to exchange them at the bank at the rate them at the bank at the rate of 1:8 piastres to a dollar when bar-keepers, pedicab-drivers, cooks, servants or other menials are ready to offer him 300 pisstres. The other menials are ready to offer him 300 pinstres. The most honest American is tempted to reckon as follows: tempted to rection as follows:
against 10,000 greenbacks,
be can obtain 3 million plastres for which he will get
a0,000 red dollars (MFC) at the rate of 250 plastres a
1.5 million plastres, enough
for him to live in clover
with villa and five or six
paramours for only 600,000
plastres per month. The batance of 900,000 plastres can
so of 900,000 plastres can be easily changed for red dollars with which he can buy goods at PXs and resell them in the black market and thus achieving his dream of becoming a millionair notwithstandinghis honesty.

The Saigon Finance Minis-ter complained that "foreign militarymen royally paid in foreign currency are the root of the fantastic extension of the black market, especially around big military bases. This is harmful to the govern-ment of the Republic of Viet Nam because it deprives viet Num because it deprives it of its monetary sover-eignty, of a major source of foreign currencies and encon-rages the illegal export of private capitals."

It was to make good this deplorable state of things that a decision was taken to this end by Saigon on Oct. 3. The previous devaluation move (lune 18, 1966), we still remember, had let ot the present "galloping" inflation, so only little cardence should be given to the

let alone the fact that the calculation may turn out to be wrong in practice.

"In 21 months inflation has resulted in a loss of 93 per cent of the value of the per cent of the value of the plastre" (Time, Oct.12). After the announcement of devaluation, the leading stores closed their shops to mark up their goods. "Within 24 hours, the prices of consumer goods jumped by 13-20 per cent" (AFP, Oct.5): "20 per cent for meat, 30 per cent for neat, 70 per cent for origins and 70 per cent for origins and 70 per cent for (AFP, Oct.o): "so per cent for meat, so per cent for eggs and 70 per cent for vegetables" (AFP, Oct. 10). The boom will reach 40 or 50 per cent at year (Renier, Oct. 26). end

In the meantime the ner In the meantime the new official exchange rate of 275 plastres to a dollar is incapable of attracting the 100 or 200 million dollars in hole-and-corner transactions, as the black market rate in about 600 pisstres to a dollar.

cost of living which is spi-

Let's take a closer look at the way things have happen-ed.

The puppet State apparatus employs some 300,000-1,312,000 million-strong army including 113,000 policemen for its own protection.

The general wage boost of 20 per cent swallows every month 3 billion plastres, or 36 billion per year. Where can this money be found?

First by an ever-increasing tax levy. The Saigon Finance Minister has announced that "since the end of October, a

(Continued page 4)

(1) Statement by Vu Quoc Thue, Minister of Rehabili-tation.

Trisomy 21...

(Continued from pags 1)

(Continued from page 1)
2,4,8-7 (2,4,8 - trichloremenoxycerile acidy. Their
experiments heve shown
very high feeted mertelity
rote and malformations on
the survivors. Even in a
very small dose and a
very showt in description
time, the incidence of
time, the incidence of
time, the incidence of
the perimental piece should
not be perimental

The Washington at The Weshington authorities are aware of the results of the scientists' researches. They want to test the chemical weegen on the South Vietnamess people, as they have been doing with all other weap-ene, planes, helicepters, bombs, shells, nepalm, electronic engines. Of all these erms, the chemical weapon is the chemical weapon is the chemical human tives and money and yields more leating effects.

From the time Washington was obligied to withdraw part of 19 troops from South Viet Nam, the chemical was hee been stepped up to make up for the lastfestive conventional ground war. As he does not want at changin, his Viet Nam policy, Millenkes from million filmshas from the conventional description of the convention Nixon crimes.

More than ever, a stub-born struggle against US aggression is an imporative necessity for the Vietnem-ess seeple as well as the whole of meakind.